



## AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

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### MR. COLMAN'S EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

The Albany Cultivator for the present month, takes the following view of the second part of Colman's European Agriculture, which we insert, because we know it will be found highly interesting to such of our readers as may not be subscribers to the work.

#### MR. COLMAN'S EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

The second part of this work has made its appearance. The great difficulty of procuring the information sought, in an exact and authentic form, amidst the embarrassments and inconveniences which surround a stranger, are mentioned as reasons why this portion of the work has been so long delayed. Mr. Colman says he cannot promise his third and fourth numbers at any particular time, but assures us that no unreasonable delay shall be permitted. He has yet to visit Ireland, some of the counties of Scotland, the dairy portions of England, and the flax and hop districts. In the spring he intends to visit the continent, and hopes to be able to return to this country in the autumn.

The first division of the number before us, is devoted to a continuation of remarks on the *Allotment system*. Under this head, many useful facts are given, showing the large amount of sustenance which the soil, under proper management, is capable of yielding—though, as Mr. C. says, it is probable that the "utmost productive capacity of an acre of land, in any crop has not yet been fully determined."

An instance is mentioned where a man has supported himself, wife and son, from two acres of land, for which he paid a rent of \$45.60; and in the course of 7 years saved enough from the produce of his two acres to purchase two acres at \$144 to \$192 per acre. In another case, 6 acres under spade cultivation, is stated to have given an average of 52 bushels of wheat per acre. Another witness brought before the Parliamentary committee, testified that on the estate of Lord Howard, Barbot Hall, Yorkshire, twenty-eight bushels of wheat had been obtained from a quarter of an acre; being at the rate of 112 bushels per acre. Mr. Colman thinks, however, that the accuracy of this statement may be considered doubtful.

At Horsham in Sussex, some seed wheat, brought from Australia, was sown in rows 9 inches apart, and hills 6 inches apart, only one seed in a place. At this rate it took 9½ lbs. seed per acre—at 63 lbs. per bushel, one bushel of seed would plant more than 6 acres. The yield of this wheat was at the rate of 71 bushels per acre. Some of the straw was 6 feet high.

A laborer, John Harris, in Sussex, produced the following crops from his allotment. "One acre and 12 rods, wheat, 63 bushels—half an acre of oats, 61 bushels—30 rods of barley, 13½ bushels—20 rods of peas, 4½ bushels—one acre potatoes, 404 bushels—half an acre of turnips, 150 bushels—16 rods carrots, 3½ tons—15 rods mangel-wurtzel, 3 tons. The rest of his land was occupied as green food for his cows, such as cabbages, rye, clover, tares, &c. He kept two cows. He had from 8 to 12 pigs all winter, and they consumed all his potatoes, and his turnips, mangel-wurtzel, and carrots, were given to his cows. He fattened 20 stone, or 960 lbs. pork, which he sold to the butcher. He sold 6 shoats at 3 months old, for store, and one pig for roasting; he also sold 2 sows in pig for \$12.25."

An instance is mentioned where a man in Sussex, John Piper, who occupied four acres, and kept two cows, worked one of the cows in a cart, by which he makes an annual saving of \$24. Notwithstanding the cow is work-

ed, "she makes eight pounds of butter a week, besides furnishing some milk for the family."

Great pains are taken in all cases to save the manure. Nothing is wasted. The animals are stall-fed, and only turned into a yard a few hours a day for exercise. Brick or stone tanks, well cemented, are sunk near the cow-stables and pig-sties, for the reception of all the liquid manure. "The contents of these tanks, on becoming full, are pumped into a small cart with a sprinkling box attached to it, like that used for watering streets in cities, and distributed over the crops, always with the greatest advantage, and with effects immediately perceptible." All which Mr. Colman saw, convinced him that there is no necessity of impoverishing the soil, but that under the right management, it will keep itself in condition, and be ever improving. The allotment system, though so evidently beneficial to the poorer classes, is strongly opposed by the farmers in general. In relation to the causes of this opposition, it is alleged that the farmers are not willing to lessen the dependence of the laborers on them for support—that the great crops obtained under such nice cultivation, contrasted with those of the farmer, tend to throw the latter into the shade, or by proving what the land is capable of producing, may induce the landlords to raise their rents. Besides, it is said the farmers are unwilling to see the laborers appear in the markets in competition with themselves. Mr. Colman observes, that whether these reasons actually exist or not, the "motives named are but too consistent with the weakness and too often unrestrained selfishness of human nature. Every man certainly has a fair right 'to live,' and the duty of every just man, is to 'let him live.' Blessed be the day, if come it ever should, when every man will learn that his own true prosperity is essentially concerned in the prosperity of his neighbor, and that no gratification on earth, to a good mind, is more delicious than that which is reflected from the happiness of another, to which he has been himself instrumental."

Some of the allotments are managed by men who act in the capacity of school-teachers, and the scholars, who are boys from eight to fourteen years of age, perform the labor of cultivating the crops—working on the farm a given number of hours each day in return for their instruction. The system works well, both for the boys, and the condition and product of the grounds. Yet Mr. Colman feels constrained to add his "strong conviction that the education of the laboring classes is not viewed with favor by those who move in a higher condition of life." "Every approach, therefore," he continues, "in this direction, is likely to be resisted; and this feeling of superiority prevades, with an almost equal intensity, every class in society, above the lowest, from the master of the household to the most menial beneath whom there is any lower depth. Education is the great leveler of all artificial distinctions, and may therefore be well looked upon with jealousy."

**Quantity of Seed per Acre.**—Under this head we find also many useful facts and experiments. The English farmers generally practice very thick sowing, and it is the opinion of some very judicious cultivators, that a large portion of the seed may be saved, and quite as large, if not larger crops be obtained, as there are now. Some experiments strongly support this opinion. The practice in England is to sow from 2½ to 3 bushels of wheat per acre. One man has reduced his quantity to only three pecks per acre. He however, drills and hand-hoes every thing, clover seed excepted. He sows one and a half bushel rye, two bushels of oats, seven pecks barley, and two bushels peas, per acre. In cultivating cabbages, he allows one to three square feet. He has produced 40 bushels wheat, 104 bushels of oats, and 40 bushels bar-

ley, to the acre. There is no doubt that by substituting the drill, for the broadcast mode of sowing, a large portion of seed might be saved.

**Steeping Seeds.**—Considerable has been said, during the past year, of a mode of steeping seeds, introduced by Mr. Campbell, of Scotland. Mr. Colman introduces one or two letters from Mr. Campbell, in reference to this subject. The steeps he employs, are sulphate, nitrate, and muriate of ammonia, nitrates of soda and potass, and combinations of these. One experiment given, is in substance, the following. Some earth was dug up 6 feet below the surface, which was totally destitute of organic matter. It was sown with seeds which had been soaked in these solutions, and produced plants with 7 or 8 stems each, while plants from the unprepared seeds produced no more than three stems each. They had not reached maturity when this statement was given, and of course, the relative yield of grain could not be told.

**Spade Husbandry.**—This mode of cultivation seems to be extending itself in Great Britain, and under the cheapness of hand labor which there prevails, is found fully remunerating. The principle is the same as that of subsoil plowing. The best tool for the work, is a three pronged fork, 14 inches deep, and 7½ inches wide. This works easier than a spade, and pulverizes the ground better. Though, as Mr. Colman observes, spade husbandry cannot be generally introduced into the United States with advantage, yet he says there are some cases in which it might be found profitable, such as on farms where the poor are kept. In England, no farm is ever connected with a pauper establishment, and some caution is there used, lest those establishments be found too comfortable and attractive. Mr. Colman cites the example of a man in New-England, who from only seven acres of land, sells annually \$2,500 worth of produce.

**Condition of Laborers.**—Mr. Colman says "it is with England a question of tremendous importance, what is to become of the vast accumulations of people, which are continually increasing here at the rate of from seven hundred to a thousand per day. . . . The subject, it appears to me, and perhaps wholly from my being unaccustomed to a condition of things in any degree resembling it, is daily assuming a fearful aspect; I do not mean of danger to the government, for the government seems never to have been stronger, but fearful in its bearings upon the public peace, the public morals, the security of property, and the state of crime." Mr. C. does not pretend to offer a remedy for this state of things, but seems to think the allotment system the best which has yet been devised, as it is, at all events, capable of improving, to some extent, the laborer's condition.

**Progress of Agriculture.**—Under this head, Mr. Colman gives an interesting description of the great improvements which have been made and are still going forward in England, by means of draining, irrigation, &c. Of the live stock, he speaks in the highest terms, but does not go minutely into this subject, intending to take it up by itself hereafter. He speaks not of the cattle as seen at the cattle shows, but as they are seen every Monday in the Smithfield market, and at the other smaller markets and fairs in various parts of the kingdom. He says—"here are cattle and sheep of several distinct breeds, and all of remarkable excellence of their kind; I do not say perfect, for that, in almost all cases, would be assuming too much, but leaving very little to be desired beyond what has been attained. Their condition and form, their symmetry, their fairness, are admirable; and each breed is seen retaining its distinct properties; and what is most remarkable, showing how much can be done by human art and skill, in improving the animal form and condition, and bringing it to a desired model."



**Application of Steam to Agriculture.**—The application of steam to the plow, so far as Mr. Colman has heard, has not been attended with much success. Steam engines are extensively used in some sections, for threshing grain. In the Lothians of Scotland, it is said that the use of steam power for this and other purposes, saves one quarter of the horse power required on the farm. A very important item, as the keeping of horse teams is the greatest single source of expense to the British farmer. A six horse steam power, usually threshes from 30 to 40 bushels of grain per hour. Mr. C. suggests that in the prairie districts of our western country, wherever coal can be had, steam power might be advantageously used for many farm purposes.

A very important use of steam power in Britain, is the conveying of live stock to market by means of steam-boats and rail-roads. Cattle are brought in immense numbers to Smithfield market by these conveyances, without loss of condition—sometimes the distance of seven hundred miles. Mr. C. thinks no parties have suffered injury from rail-roads. Contrary as it may be to all theories, the farmer near market is not injured, though the distant one is largely benefitted.

**The Increase of Agricultural Products in Britain,** is shown in a very striking light. The average importation of wheat into England from 1801 to 1810, when the population was set down at 17,442,911, would have given a fraction over one peck to each person. From 1811 to 1820, when the population was 19,870,589, the quantity imported would have given less than a gallon and a half to each person. From 1831 to 1835, the population was 25,000,000, and the quantity imported would have given to each person one gallon. Taking the three years 1833-4-5, the importation would have allowed only one pint and one fifth to each consumer. This will give some idea of the immense production and resources of that little island. Under a fast increasing population, as before mentioned, the dependence on foreign supply, has been constantly growing less.

Among the means of improvement, Mr. Colman remarks that the Royal Agricultural Society is an efficient organ. It was instituted in 1837. It has begun the establishment of an agricultural library and museum, the object of which is to exhibit specimens of agricultural productions which are capable of preservation, seeds, plants, grasses, samples of wool, mineral manures, models and drawings of implements, &c. &c. Mr. Colman remarks that he has often urged the establishment of agricultural museums in the United States, especially in the capitals of the states, where the different legislatures assemble. The suggestion is a valuable one. Cannot our New-York State Ag. Society profit by it?

The management of the Royal Ag. Society at its exhibitions, is spoken of as admirable in many respects. Mr. C. says—"every possible effort is made to secure an impartial decision among the competitors; for besides that they are not suffered by their presence to influence the examiners, the examiners themselves are selected from among persons as far as possible disinterested, and not likely to be influenced. They are chosen, likewise, with a special reference to their characters and qualifications, to the nature of the subjects submitted, and every pains is taken in this way, to secure the greatest aptness and talents. The name of the competitor is not given if it can be avoided, but only the number of the article presented. The rules of admission and competition, are stringent and absolute, and no exceptions are on any account allowed."

The Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the Royal Ag. Society of Ireland, are both spoken of as excellent institutions, similar in their objects and management to the Royal Ag. Society of England.

**Model Farms.**—Mr. Colman notices some of these. He has visited that at Glasnevin, near Dublin, and furnishes some highly interesting particulars in regard to it. In connexion with this establishment there is also an agricultural school, where young men receive such an education, theoretical and practical, as fits them to pursue the occupation of farming to the best advantage. The young men work in the field about 6 hours a day. Mr. C. had the gratification of listening to an examination of fourteen of these young men, brought out of the field from their labor, and declares that "it was eminently successful, and in the highest degree credible both to master and pupil." The products of this model farm, as given by the superintendent and teacher, are quite remarkable. Seven hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes per acre, are given as an average crop. The superintendent states

that the largest crop he ever obtained, was in a field where the sets were three feet apart each way. Medium sized potatoes, planted whole, are preferred to cut ones. The experiment had been made, and the difference between whole potatoes and cuttings was marked and obvious in favor of the former. The cattle on the farm are *soiled*. Italian rye grass is mentioned as one of the best articles for feeding. It is cut four times in a season, yielding at each cutting a good crop. Lucerne is sometimes cut five times. The Scotch potatoe oat, and the Hopetown oat, are the varieties of this grain here raised. They yield an average of 80 bushels per acre, and weigh about 44 lbs. per bushel.

The topographical execution of the second Part of Mr. Colman's work, is very perfect, and though the matter is somewhat miscellaneous, it is of a nature calculated to interest not only the agricultural, but general reader. The style is exceedingly chaste and agreeable, and a most beautiful moral tone pervades the whole. His remarks on the condition of the laboring classes in England, show how vastly superior are the advantages of that class in this country.

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM FARM.

In 1843, the Massachusetts State Agricultural Society awarded a premium of \$200 to Mr. Benjamin Poore, of West Newbury, for "the best cultivated farm" within the State. We condense the following from Mr. Poore's account of his farm, as published in the New England Farmer. The farm is known as the "Indian Hill Farm."

**Number of acres.**—Exclusive of woodland, salt marsh, &c., there are 121½ acres, three of which are enclosed as a garden and nursery, and between six and seven acres planted with forest trees. There are six acres of mowing land which have not been drained, because his neighbor, through whose land the drain would have to pass, prefers to keep his meadow in *natural grass*—leaving 86 acres; which are about equally divided into upland and meadow, the latter all reclaimed in the most permanent manner, and divided into fields, numbered from 1 to 14, which is found very convenient for reference in the journal always kept on the farm.

**Nature of the soil.**—The highlands are gravelly loam resting on a clay pan, and crops are seldom injured by wet or dry weather. Of the meadows, some portion is a strong clay that would make bricks—others rich, black, alluvial soil. These were of no value till drained. It was first fenced to keep off the cattle, that they might not get mired in going on it to feed on the coarse wild grass which grew there. It is now so hard that a team may be driven over it without any difficulty. About sixteen years ago, Mr. Poore employed a Scotch farmer, whose knowledge and experience in draining, proved of much advantage.

**Depth of ploughing.**—The precise depth is not mentioned, and we are left a little to conjecture how deep Mr. Poore means when he says, "we always plough deep, and are well satisfied deep ploughing never injured our lands."

**Kinds of crops cultivated.**—About 10 acres of Indian corn and potatoes. Corn produced 72 bushels per acre. Mr. Poore thinks rye should be sown early, say in August, or late, say in October. Two bushels of rye are sown to the acre. Corn and potatoes are cultivated entirely in drills. The arguments in favor of this mode are, that less manual labor will produce a crop. A double mould board plough is used in digging potatoes. Ploughing in autumn is preferred—the earlier the better. The long barn-yard manure is used in a green state, put in the drills where the corn and potatoes are planted. When the crops are removed in autumn, the land is thrown into ridges by the double mould plough. Spring crops are oats and barley. Wheat was formerly sown, but latter years has not produced well. The manure is chiefly used with the corn and potato crop, and not much on laying the land down with small grains and grass, as it tends to produce too rank a growth of straw. If *top-dressings* are used, compost is preferred. The fields are cultivated as near as possible in rotation. Made last year 363 loads, 30 cubic feet to the load, of compost manure.

**Number of acres mowed for hay.**—Mr. Poore mows 86 acres, commencing early in the season, as the horses are kept up all the year, and the oxen at least three quarters of the year—therefore a portion of the grass is used for *soiling*. Estimating the hay on hand first of August, at

500 cubic feet to the ton, at which rate it is often sold there was on hand 167 tons.

**Flooding grass lands.**—Twenty acres of Timothy meadow were flowed in the winter of 1842-3. The result was an injury to the grass. The water, it is supposed, laid on too long. The experiment will be repeated—letting the water remain on only two or three days at a time.

**Oats and barley.**—The Scotch two rowed barley, and the Scotch potatoe oat are preferred. Three bushels of oats, and three to three and a half of barley, are sown per acre.

**Laying down meadow lands to grass.**—After the hay crop is taken off the land is ploughed, laying the furrows flat, and rye and grass seed sown, with a liberal *top-dressing*, and then rolled. A bushel, and in some cases, a bushel and a half of grass seed—kind not mentioned—is sown per acre.

**Saving and making manure.**—Manure is saved in every way that it can be obtained. Compost is made from parings of ditches, leaves, meadow-muck, &c. In addition to the ordinary means of saving the manure of the stock, a cistern for saving the urine has been constructed, and is thus described. "It is 13 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep, constructed of stone and cement; into this run the stale from the stable, ox house, cow house, and all the liquid from the cow yard, the suds and wash from the dwelling; over are the water closets of the dwelling, two in the basement, two on the ground floor, and two in the chamber; these are connected by covered passages to the dwelling; in the second story is a place for putting down loam or any material wished for compost, which we do weekly; back of the building and under the basement, is a convenient place to throw out the compost, which we do semi-annually. There is nothing offensive in the smell, and we think too high an estimate cannot be placed upon this appendage to the farm."

**Live stock.**—The stock on the farm, are six oxen, ten cows, and from four to six horses. The cattle are Durhams, "which," says Mr. Poore, "for our farm we think have no equal." The calves are shipped south and west when six months old, except such as are necessary to keep the stock good. The calves are generally put to drink as soon as dropped. Sometimes, when a very fine one is dropped out of season, it is allowed to run with the cow. Mr. Poore considers this an expensive mode of rearing calves, but says the prices he has often obtained, fully justify it.

No cheese is made of late years—the milk being sold, except what is wanted for family butter at the house.

**Swine.**—From six to fifteen, at different seasons, are kept. They are mainly supported by wash from the house and unsaleable vegetables. The manure of the horses and cattle in summer, is thrown into their yards, and they are kept well supplied with turf-parings, sods, young weeds, &c., which are often removed to the compost heap, and a fresh supply given in return.

**Orchards, &c.**—There are 347 apple trees, from which there were formerly made 75 barrels of cider. Recently the trees have been headed down. Of the pear, peach, plum, apricot, and cherry-trees, there are 1,200 planted out at different times within the last ten years.

**Laborers.**—There are three departments. The farmer and three assistants, and two boys—the gardener and one assistant, and the machinist's department, which is composed of one blacksmith, one stone mason and wall builder, one wheel-wright, and carpenter. They all keep separate accounts, and when one of them exchanges time it is repaid the same as if with a neighbor. Since 1826, Mr. Poore has had a Scotchman as foreman, and with the exception of one Dutchman and one Welchman, the laborers have all been Scotch, English, or Irish. Foreigners cannot do as much work in one day, as the Americans, but they do more work in one month, and infinitely more in a year. They are not afraid of wet or cold, and having been raised to labour, are content to labour. The foreman being a foreigner, can manage them better. They also prefer him, as they can work as they have been accustomed. Mr. Poore says, "having made a rule that when they were deserving, to provide better situations for them after they had become accustomed to the climate and manner of farming here, I can at any time from the neighborhoods of those who have faithfully served me, supply myself, at sixty days notice, with any number of farmers or mechanics, at the old country wages, which do not exceed upon the average £12 per annum, for farm servants, or £20 per annum, for mechanics. In



addition, board, washing, and lodging, if single—and use of cottage and garden, and one quart of milk per day, and board themselves if married. I wish no better men than I obtain at these prices."

**Barns.**—The main barn is 120 feet long and 42 wide. In the basement or cellar—though mostly above the ground—are horse stables, ox house, threshing mill, cider press, hay press, and vegetable cellars, which are filled by raising hatches in the floor above. There are also two wings, 80 feet each, one of which is a cow house and a wood house in the basement or cellar—the other a piggery and over it a carriage house, work shop, hen-house, &c. The barn is devoted to hay and straw, and all the cattle are fed, by putting hay down in their racks. The cattle are tied by chains. The floor of the cow house, ox house, and stables, is of paved stone, and gutters cut from stone, lead to the cistern. The entire barn, stables, cistern, &c., was erected at the entire expense of \$2,000. The basement is constructed entirely of stone. Split stone is used for door posts, supports in the cellar, &c. The roofs are covered with tin, which Mr. Poore says costs in the first instance, one third more than good shingles; but it has been on eleven years, and shows no signs of rust or decay.

The cow yard, or barn yard, is filled with mud, earth, leaves, &c. in the fall, which are put into heaps in spring, when the yard is again filled—the droppings of the cows and manure from the stables in summer, is daily put in with the hogs under cover, and removed to the compost heap every convenient opportunity, when properly worked.

*Boston Cultivator.*

#### EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS,

*Delivered before the Monticello (S. C.) Planter's Society, on the 6th of November, 1844, by W. K. Davis.*

After all that science or theory may do for agriculture, there are a hundred little things, of great importance to the practical planter, which can only be learned in the field. The mere book planter may have a soil 12 inches deep—rich in organic manures, but not knowing what kind of plough to use, or how to use it, or how to direct the work, may fail to make remunerating crops. Both science and practical experience are required in ditching, which is an object of the highest importance to successful planting. Without ditches upon our hilly lands, the hill sides will be soon stripped of soil and present a melancholly spectacle of waste effected by ignorance and mismanagement, and our bottom lands without ditches, are often generators of disease and death for miles around. And besides the many plantations which are altogether without ditches, there are many upon which much labor has been expended to little profit. In short, at least, one half of our planters would save considerable expense, by paying a skilful planter in this branch of agriculture, to lay off their ditch for them, and give the proper direction of the rows of corn or cotton to empty their surplus water into the ditches.

**Implements of husbandry, and their skilful use, are important objects in the advancement of agriculture.** It is evident from the most conclusive facts, that some planters have so improved their ploughs, and the skill of their plough hands, that two acres of cotton can be hoed with less labour after such ploughing, than one acre after ordinary ploughing, and at the same time with more ease to the ploughman and mule. This art, however, can only be acquired fully, by a planter or overseer who has a mechanical talent. Hence it should be an object with the planter, who does not possess this gift, to look out for an overseer who does; or short crops and broken down mules will be the certain consequence. It is lamentable to witness the inattention of planters to this important object; at the same time we may derive some consolation from a knowledge of the fact that we are certainly making advances in agricultural improvement. Forty years ago, many honest farmers reaped wheat with the reap-hook because they did not know how to use a scythe and cradle; and ten years since some planters, who had grown grey in the service of agriculture, believed that stable manure was decidedly injurious when applied to any field crop. A little attention would find it to our interest to use implements of the best kind to answer the purpose intended—and to keep these implements always in good order. The hoes should be the best steel hoes, and the workers should be required to keep them as sharp as possible, otherwise the work cannot be done neatly with them.

It is a fact, difficult to be accounted for, that planters in North Carolina generally continue to purchase horses and

mules, rather than raise them, at the present low price of cotton. Even to calculate all expenses of corn and pasture, and loss of work of the mare for two months, it would not cost \$20 to raise a mule until two years old, when it would be fit for light ploughing. Yet from \$35, to \$75 is given by the planter for mules, to be paid for by cotton at from 4 to 5 cents—and his bought mules, probably bred from a cold blooded dall mare, instead of one of spirit and bottom.

Amongst the most important objects for deliberation with planters in North Carolina, is to determine what we shall do to relieve ourselves from the incubus which is at present paralyzing our efforts. Present prices (and there are no sufficient grounds to expect better in future,) will not produce an income sufficient to relieve those of us who are in debt, and at the same time support our families, with our present habits. By raising all the supplies of stock and grain, with great industry and economy, an estate out of debt may be held together. But a fair interest can not be made on its capital. If capitalists should find it to their interest to establish cotton, woolen and silk factories in our State, so as to furnish a market for provision, the division of a provision and cotton crop would afford considerable relief, and at the same time the cultivation of less cotton would afford time to improve and reclaim our lands instead of wearing them out. The belief is becoming general that factories of coarse and heavy goods would be more profitable in the south with our slave labour, and with our inexhaustible supply of water power, which is never interrupted by the freezes of winter, than such factories would be in the Northern States. By this diversion of labour, the culture of cotton would be somewhat diminished and the consumption increased. And it is certain that any other crop or business that would net the same income to the planter that cotton now does, would be a better business; as no crop so much interferes with improvements on a plantation, as the cotton crop; so much so that the future income is cut off by impoverished lands.

Man is too selfish a being to act for the general good, until self-interest prompts him to act for the public weal. But the time has arrived when self-interest would clearly dictate that a half cotton crop, and the other half in many other productions, would afford in a few years, with the advantage of improved lands, a larger income than a full crop of cotton, at present prices.

*From the New England Farmer.*

#### EXPERIMENTS WITH GUANO AND OTHER CONDENSED MANURES.

*Important particularly as it relates to Indian Corn.*

The ground experimented upon was a thin sandy soil, which for forty years had not produced a single decent grass crop, and the routine has usually been, two or three years Indian corn, at about 20 or 25 bushels per acre—then oats with grass seed, cut in the milk for fodder, and followed for one or two years with scanty crops of sorrel, say 1-3 or 1-2 ton to the acre. To my certain knowledge, several seedings of grass seed have been thrown away upon it, (I know not how many.) The soil, (as formerly cultivated) not being capable of growing either herds-grass or clover.

Three acres of this lot were inclosed and cultivated as a garden two years ago last April. These experiments were on the third year's tillage. The two former crops had been principally potatoes, and the whole enclosure covered with fruit trees. The manure used the two former years was a weak compost of stable dung and earth—perhaps 2-3 soil, 1-3 dung—and used altogether round the trees and in the hill. In May, 1844, I procured guano, Valentine's artificial guano, prodrette, bone-dust, ground plaster, and unslacked lime.

First experiment, on young apple trees—a row of ten each. Two teaspoonsful of guano and artificial guano, and a gill of poudrette, bone-dust, plaster, lime and compost—two dressings worked in round the tree. The difference to the eye was little, and I at least fancied the rows where the poudrette was used, looked the best. In measuring the growth of the most thrifty trees in each row, however, it was found where guano was used, the growth was the greatest; artificial guano next; poudrette third; the bone, plaster, lime, and compost, much alike—none differing, however, but a few inches—These apple trees were set out the autumn previous. On peach trees of two years standing, where guano was applied, the growth

was remarkable—from two to four feet, on perhaps fifty trees.

Second experiment—on potatoes: two rows each—two teaspoons of guano and artificial guano; one applied with the seed, the other about three weeks after: poudrette, plaster, bone, two gills each; one with the seed, the other three weeks after. Result: Guano, 28 hills to the bushel; artificial guano, 37; poudrette, 36; bone, 34; plaster with compost, 25; compost, 25. This experiment, I will acknowledge, was not exactly a fair test, as the four last rows of plaster and compost were diverging towards the low land, and of course the soil of itself was richer.

Third experiment—on Indian corn: Two teaspoonsful of guano and artificial guano; two gills of poudrette, bone, plaster and lime, (the two last with compost)—two dressings—one with the seed, the other about three weeks after, round each hill. This field consisted of 51 rows, and about 100 hills in a row, making not far from 5100 hills, within the compass of a little over an acre. There were six rows manured with guano, five with artificial guano, four with poudrette, two with bone, two with plaster, two with lime—the plaster and lime with compost. The remaining thirty were manured with ordinary compost, probably one third stable dung. I remark, that three sides of this field were surrounded with a path where the black soil had been thrown out, probably doubling the black mould on the two rows next the path. This had enriched the ground much, and you could tell by the eye was the best manure applied. On this account, I have given the result of four rows of guano, in order to make the experiment minutely fair. The result of this experiment was as follows: Two rows manured with guano, on the outside or double soil, 6 1-3 baskets; two rows next the artificial guano, 4 3-4 baskets; Valentine's artificial guano, 4 3-4 baskets; ground bone, 4 1-4 baskets; compost with plaster, 4 baskets; compost with lime, 3 baskets; compost, 3 1-3 baskets; whole yield in 51 rows, 107 baskets; two baskets when shelled, measuring 33 1-2 quarts—weight, 65 pounds.

As a warning to all who may use guano on Indian corn, I would state that it will not answer to put it in contact with the seed. By so doing, but a few stragglers came up, and I planted it all over again. Perhaps it would answer to place the guano on the top of each hill, to be slightly raked in; but I am convinced by the foregoing experiment, that the least particle which comes in contact with the seed destroys the vegetable principle. The lime, likewise, which was used unslacked, killed the corn, and although replanted at the same time with that killed by the guano, produced less than compost without lime.

I would call the attention of the farmer to the product of the two rows manured with guano on the soil improved by the black mould thrown out from the paths: Here were 6 1-3 baskets, whereas the two rows manured by compost yielded only 3 1-3 baskets. Here was almost double on two rows, and the stalks and stover in proportion—frequently being from 8 to 12 suckers, besides the ordinary stalks. The yield of the whole field was fair, producing nearly or quite 50 bushels to the acre. Thus it will at once be seen that with a covering of black mould and two teaspoonsful of guano, the yield can be doubled. As to this loam, either black or yellow, it is too much overlooked by farmers generally. As a compost with stable manure, or by itself, as in this instance, it is almost invaluable. It matters little where taken from: it enriches the soil and improves the crop. This field of corn land is extremely equal throughout, and this experiment, if I mistake not, is worthy of some attention. The two rows manured with two teaspoonsful of guano only, yielded 3 3-4 baskets, being 33 per cent. more than compost: artificial guano, poudrette, bone and plaster, about 25 per cent over compost. It would appear that all these condensed manures are highly beneficial to corn, but that guano does the best.

G. C. H.

*Somerville, Dec. 4, 1844.*

**Mummy Wheat.**—At the Farmer's Club, yesterday, a small bag of wheat was presented by Mr. Maxwell, and distributed among the members, which was the growth of a few seeds taken from an Egyptian tomb and the case of a human body, entombed 3000 years! It is remarkable that the vegetative properties of these seeds should have been retained for so long a period—and if capable of being thus retained for that time, why not, under the same circumstances, for 100,000 years? The wheat seeds of the Egyptians have realized what the Egyptians hoped and believed in relation to themselves.—*N. Y. Amer. Rep.*



## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

**CHRISTMAS**—As this cherished day, in the revolutions of time, has again come round, we cannot permit it to pass by without tendering to our patrons the compliments of the season, and with them our sincere aspirations, that their ways may be strewn with the blessings of pleasantness and of peace—that all their undertakings, whether directed to the improvement of the soil, to its culture, or to the advancement of their interests, in any other way, may be crowned with triumphant success, and that they, and theirs, may long live to enjoy, in health and happiness, the choicest fruits of well spent lives.

**SMITH'S POWER CORN-SHELLER & SEPARATOR**—The American Agriculturist for Nov. gives a cut and description of a new Corn-sheller; a correspondent asks us the cost of the machine, and we would be obliged to the editor of the Agriculturist if he would in his next number give the desired information.

**EXCHANGE PROPOSED**—The Founder of the American Farmer, lacking the 7th volume, will be pleased if it should suit the convenience of any one to exchange that, for the 4th volume, of which he has two copies.

## PROFIT OF GROWING MUSTARD SEED.

The editor of the Farmer's Cabinet, states, that he has recently purchased from Mr. J. H. Parmelee, of Ohio, a part of his crop of *Brown Mustard Seed*, raised as he informed the editor, on 27 acres of good rich land, prepared with as much care as is usually bestowed upon good land. The seed, Mr. Parmelee stated, was planted in rows one foot apart one way, and two feet the other. The crop was well worked during the season, and when near ripe was cut with sickles, laid on sheets or wagon covers, hauled to the barn in the sheets, and then thrashed and fanned.

Mr. Parmelee sold to the editor of the Cabinet, a part of the product of the 27 acres of land, 114 barrels, containing 352 bushels of Brown Mustard seed, weighing 52½ lbs. per bushel, making upwards of 20,000 lbs., for which the editor paid at the rate of 8 cents per lb., making \$1,808.

Mr. Parmelee stated further, that he had 100 bushels of tailings, which he estimates will clean up 75 bushels of good seed, say 50 lbs. per bushel, making 3750 lbs., worth, at 8 cts. per lb., is \$300. The product of the 27 acres then, is \$1908, or at the rate of \$70 66 cts. per acre.

We allude to this fact, to show that there are other crops besides corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton, that will pay the farmer and planter, and that it only requires that they should turn their attention to the subject of diversifying their farm products. The consumption of mustard seed, is, from its very nature, limited, but still many farmers would find it to their interest to put in a few acres each year, as there is no doubt the demand for many years to come will exceed the supply, as most of the ground mustard used in our country as a condiment for the table, is ground here. But besides what is thus used, there is a very large quantity required for medical purposes, making, in the aggregate, a quantity very far above that which is now grown among us, and rendering importation of the article necessary.

The system of patching, which this recommendation would indicate, may appear trifling in the eyes of a mammoth-field farmer or planter; but by the small and thrifty farmer, it will be viewed with a more grateful eye, as he will have learned by experience, that profits, as the world and times go, are mostly to be garnered up by attending to small things—by eschewing out of the old beaten track of only raising one crop for the market. Such farmers will

naturally reflect, that two or three acres in Mustard seed, will bring as much ready money into their purses, as will, respectively, furnish groceries and dry goods, for their families, and thus relieve their main crops, from the charge of such outlays—that, by thus taking care of the pence, the pounds will be able to take care of themselves—and that the surest plans to accumulate wealth, and secure a competency, are by multiplying their products, and economising their time and money.

**DRAINING OF LANDS**—There is perhaps no part of the duty of a farmer more neglected than the proper draining of his lands, nor is there one in the whole catalogue of duties which would more richly repay for labors bestowed. Many fields, which, from their present wet and neglected state, are little better, in moist weather, than beds of mortar, and which, in times of drought, become almost as hard as stone, could, by judicious draining, be converted into moulds, rendered easy of cultivation, and, from being sterile masses of intractable clay, be transformed into productive soils; for it only requires that the superabundance of water should be let off to produce these results. Besides the advantage to be gained by draining, in a pecuniary point of view, in many instances, the improvement in the health of a place would more than compensate for all the outlay of money which might be incurred; and we hazard nothing in saying that, in neighborhoods where marshes abound, if those marshes could all be drained, that the whole type of fever and ague and intermittent fevers, would, in a few years, wholly disappear; and that such marshes, when laid dry, would prove to be among the most fertile soils any where to be found, provided lime were applied to neutralize the acids which have been accumulating for years.

Among the most luxuriant grass lands we have ever seen, are the meadows on either side of what is called the Neck road, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. These lands have all been reclaimed by draining and ditching, and having been set down in grass, bring prices for grazing lots which render them highly productive to their owners. We visited them some eight years since, in company with a friend, who rented a hundred acres, and who assured us, that besides fattening a bullock to the acre each season, he was enabled to cut as much grass off the lots he had in his occupancy, as served fourteen head of cattle and four horses through the winter. And from the luxuriant appearance of the grass, when we saw it—at which time there were 50 bullocks grazing on our friend's farm—we have no doubt that each acre would have yielded, if the cattle had been kept off, three tons of good hay. What has been done on the Philadelphia Neck lands, may be done any where else, where marshes are susceptible of being laid dry, and they may be in any situation where there is only a moderate fall, provided the ditches are boldly constructed, of sufficient width and depth to draw off the water from the surrounding soil. Where the main open ditches are thus constructed, they should be so contrived as to carry off the water through some convenient outlet, so as to prevent its becoming stagnant and injurious to health. As auxiliary to the main open ditches, covered or French drains should be provided, at convenient distances, leading through the body of the marsh or swamp so as to attract and convey the water with the greater certainty into the open ditches. These covered drains should not, of course, be made until from the drainage, produced by the open ditches the soil had become sufficiently settled to render the work safe.

The open ditches which we examined on our friend's farm were fully six feet wide and four feet deep—they

extended all round each of his two fifty acre fields, while through the centre of each, there was another one of equal dimensions, which served the double purpose, of a drain and division, acting in the latter capacity instead of a fence.

**DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CURCULIO**—We find by our Eastern exchange papers, that the *Curculio* has, in a great measure, disappeared in Massachusetts and New York. It would be well for Agriculturists in other states, to observe whether they have been similarly favored, and to institute inquiries as to the probable cause of the disappearance of this destructive insect.

**NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT**—The *Cincinnati Atlas* states that several farmers in that vicinity have, for a year or two past, cultivated a new variety of wheat with great satisfaction. It was introduced into Ohio from Alabama in 1839. It takes the preference over all other wheat which comes to that market, weighing from 64 to 68 lbs. to the bushel. Its yield has averaged 30 bushels to the acre the present season. It matures early, having been harvested in that state on the 6th of June. By the bye, this latter trait is a most desirable one, as it will very materially tend to protect it from *Rust*, one of the most dire enemies of the wheat crop. We should presume that if it matures by the 6th of June in Ohio, that it would do so a week earlier with us in most of the counties in our State, and still earlier farther south.

**Importation of Potatoes**—We learn that several thousand bushels of potatoes have been imported into the port of New York from England and France, within a few days, and that much larger quantities are expected to arrive by the packets during the ensuing month. The N. York Express states that the importers of these potatoes make a profit on them after paying freight, duty and all other expenses.

The Massachusetts' Ploughman, also states, that 100 tons of potatoes have also been imported into Boston from England.

We learn by the steamer Acadia from England, just arrived, that the last crop of Potatoes was the greatest ever known in Ireland.

## CRANBERRIES.

Mr. William Hall, who resides in the north part of this town, sent us last week, a box of Cranberries, as large and as fine as we ever saw. We understand that they grew on a little patch of boggy land, which bore only weeds and rushes—and that a few years since, Mr. Hall having some Cranberries which were brought from the westward, sowed some of them in the spring, upon the snow and ice. The seed took well, and has entirely rooted out the weeds, and last year he gathered about six bushels of Cranberries from a patch of land about three rods square, which a few years since was entirely profitless.

The Massachusetts Ploughman states that a man in that state has sold the Cranberries on a piece of land not exceeding one eighth of an acre, for fifty dollars, the purchaser to gather the fruit. We have long been aware that this berry was easy to cultivate, as well as profitable; but have never known an instance of their having been raised by sowing in the manner pursued by Mr. Hall—and we recommend to all who have such patches of ground to make trial of it. The expense is little or nothing if it fails—the profit is great if it succeeds.—*Norway Adv.*

There are very large bodies of marsh lands which are now bringing their owners little or nothing, that might, by draining, be converted into Cranberry meadows. If farmers owning such lands would devote an acre to the culture of this fruit, they would find as much profit in such acre, as are afforded by any other ten acres on their farms. In preparing for the Cranberry culture, it is desirable that regard should be had to arrangements, looking to the flooding of the vines in winter, with a view of protecting them from frost.



## BREAKING YOUNG CATTLE.

The people of New England, and none more than those of Massachusetts, have always been celebrated for the breeding and management of oxen, and as the following plan, from the pen of Mr. Buckminster, the enlightened editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman, appears to us to contain much good sense and sound philosophy, we commend it to our readers:

"It is sport, rare sport, for boys to yoke young steers, and fret them, till they are tame; and tire them down, till they are tame; to whip them hard for obstinacy—for moving too fast or too slow. Boys will teach them a bushel of tricks sooner than a peck of good manners. Boys must not handle steers till they have been handled by men; and men have not all philosophy enough to make steers kind and obedient.

There is not so much risk run in breaking steers as in tutoring colts. The ox is so patient he "will endure all things," even ill tutoring. In the yoke, in the centre of a strong team, he must go, will ye nil ye, and in time he will think it prudent to draw a moderate load rather than feel the lash or the goad.

But what a vast difference you find between oxen that have been properly broken and such as have loosely "borne the yoke in their youth," and had their own way at a hill or in the mire? Can they back a loaded cart, or will they know your voice at the plough?

All tutored oxen will fail you in your utmost need. They are as bad as untrained men at the raising of a broad side of a barn; they never draw even, and one is not ready to put forth his strength till his yoke fellow has exhausted all his store. Then you leave your loaded sled in the woods and go for the mare; or you unlade a part and his home in a pet.

Oxen should never know but that they can draw any load you put them to, and they will never suspect it under a perfect teamster. He will never let them draw when he finds the load quite too heavy, and by crying out to them to stop when they cannot go he persuades them that they are stopped by his command alone.

Steers may be yoked at a very early age. When it is convenient shut them up in a shed or strong pen, and gently place a light yoke on them there. Do not attempt to force them to march now, but wait till they have become used to this burthen. Feed them with something a little better than every day fodder, and satisfy them that you intend no harm. If your shed is large it will be prudent to pass a rope around the hind part of their bodies to prevent their turning their yoke upside down, and making the near one the off ox. A rope will prevent this, for it will keep their hips as near to each other as their necks are. Some tie their tails together for this purpose; but a rope is better.

When your steers have become a little used to the yoke you can put a chain on and let them be used to the clanking of the links. Chain them fast to a post in your shed, and let them feel that this front chain and the yoke are stronger than they are. They may stand for half a day chained fast, and you need to look to them only occasionally.

Now you should unyoke gently and let them have their liberty, evidently by your own consent. On the morrow yoke them again in the same place and with the same care. Then yoke up your oxen and driving to the shed, make fast your steers to the oxen instead of the post. Let the whole four stand awhile that the steers may see no harm is intended.

Soon you may urge them forward close after the oxen, and without using a whip. Let them follow round and round the yard, chained to the oxen, never putting them to draw till they have learned to follow without fear.

After this exercise you can bring a light sled, or a pair of wagon wheels and tongue, and gently fasten your steers on this tongue. Let all stand a few minutes; then move forward gently, not to terrify the young fellows too much on finding a moving pole between them, and a pair of rolling wheels behind. Keep them in gear four or five hours to day, having a rope on the horn of the nigh one to make both follow directly after the oxen.

In this way you can use your steers to follow your oxen without striking a single blow. For the only cause of obstinacy which we so often find in steers, is ignorance and fear. They know not what you would have, they fear giving offence, and they will prefer your lashing and beating to any motion they can make. You know

this is the case, for, unyoked, you can drive one, or two, or a dozen, through any part of your field, and no one thinks it advisable to stand and endure the lash in preference to moving.

But you must teach your steers to lead as well as to follow your oxen. This requires skill, to prevent bad habits. When first put to lead they will incline to run from you unless you have a rope on the near horn. But you will soon habituate them, if you avoid beating, to march straight forward; and they will suffer you to advance and come to their heads without attempting to sheer off, if they find you friendly. In a snow path you will find it more easy to make them tractable than in a plough field.

It is quite important that young cattle should be loaded so light that they can overcome all obstructions without great effort. They should not suspect that any load can stop them. If they have not been set, and whipped, and bothered, by vicious teamsters, you will find them ambitious to do all in their power for you on rising a hill, or in miry carting. You will command their whole strength without striking a blow, and you will be more sure of getting out of the mire than by the use of all the whips you can command.

But your cattle will not go; nor will they stop when you desire, unless you use good language to them; not Greek, or Latin, or Hebrew, but good plain English. You may use the Hebrew well enough, provided you understand it, and provided you alone are to be the driver. But if you do not; or if you intend that others, who know nothing but English, shall drive your oxen occasionally, you will find the "English Tongue" the "Only Sure Guide," as Perry said of his spelling book, when it treated of that tongue.

Those who have heard the language of various drivers will not think this an unimportant rule. Oxen must be more knowing than lads in Greek to get a clear idea from the sounds made in their ears by their uncivil drivers. The same rigmarole, harum scarum, hi, hoi, whoi, who-hay, is used whether the team is to move or to stop—to haw or to gee—to keep quick time or to back the load; and the astonished ox—the native ox—must wait till the goad quickens his ideas, or till the butt end of the handle on his nose has planted the seed for a wen, to disfigure his face, cause him pain, and shorten his life.

Should not the doctrine of transmigration be taught to cruel masters? Who would thus abuse an ox if he himself is to take his turn in the yoke and under the goad-stick?

**KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.**—The following, which we copy from the Massachusetts Ploughman, we commend to the special reading of every one who has charge of beasts of burthen. The example of the owner of the runaway oxen alluded to cannot be too generally followed. If kindness, instead of the brutal treatment usually meted out to dumb beasts by their drivers, were resorted to, we have no doubt that many of the faults and tricks to which they are subjected might be overcome.

**Mr. Editor.**—In passing through the town of S— a few days since, I stopped at the residence of a distinguished farmer of that town; it so happened, during my short stay, his steers which he was working at the time, by some means escaped him and runaway. After much running and trouble, they were overtaken and brought back, which done, the good man very deliberately and good naturedly stepped into his corn barn and brought out several clever ears of corn and gave them to eat; at the same time patting them on the sides, saying—"There Buck and Bright, take that and that, and know better than to run away from me again." The steers seemed to forget their skittishness at once, and become tame and familiar. They indicated as much as to say—"Master, we were afraid, wherefore, we ran away; but now, we believe thee to be our friend, and shall no more fly from thee."

There, thought I, is a lesson of moderation and kindness worthy the regard of all those who have the care and management of dumb beasts. And it is here noted for the special consideration and behoof of all such as are in the constant habit of maltreating their domestic animals. What a contrast this to the manner of some, who, instead of forbearance and kind dealing, upon every occasion of waywardness in their horse or ox, fly at him, cudgel in hand, and deal "death and damnation" on his defenceless head like a very Turk! How many noble animals have had their courage broken down and rendered

spiritless by such brutal treatment—it is worse than brutal, for no brute animal will treat his fellow so unnaturally! How many colts and steers have been thus spoiled in training to service! "The merciful man is merciful to his beast!"

Nor are others less culpable who leave their cattle exposed to the inclemency of winter weather, without shelter, and a sufficient and proper supply of food. Man, take care of thy beast and be kind to him, else his voice may be heard in heaven testifying against thee!

Respectfully,

B. F. WILBUR.

**To destroy Rats.**—The following recipe for the destruction of rats, has been communicated by Dr. Ure to the Council of the English Agricultural Society, and is highly recommended as the best known means of getting rid of these most obnoxious and destructive vermin. It has been tried by several intelligent persons, and found perfectly effectual:

"Melt hog's lard in a bottle plunged in water heated to about 150° Fahrenheit; introduce into it half an ounce of phosphorus for every pound of lard; then add a pint of proof-spirit or whiskey; pork the bottle firmly after its contents have been heated to 150°, taking it at the same time out of the water, and agitate smartly till the phosphorus becomes uniformly diffused, forming a milky-looking liquid. This liquid being cooled, will afford a white compound of phosphorus and lard, from which the spirit spontaneously separates, and may be poured off to be used again, for none of it enters into the combination, but it merely serves to comminute the phosphorus, and diffuse it in very fine particles through the lard. This fatty compound, on being warmed very gently, may be poured out into a mixture of wheat flour and sugar incorporated therewith, and then flavored with oil of rhodium, or not, at pleasure. The flavor may be varied with oil of aniseed, &c. This dough being made into pellets, is to be laid in rat-holes. By its luminousness in the dark, it attracts their notice, and being agreeable to their palates and noses, it is readily eaten, and proves certainly fatal. They soon are seen issuing from their lurking places to seek for water to quench their burning thirst and bowels, and they commonly die near the water. They continue to eat it as long as it is offered to them, without being deterred by the fate of their fellows, as is known to be the case with arsenical doses. It may be an easy guide for those who are desirous of following Dr. Ure's prescription, and may not have a thermometer at hand, to know that a temperature of 150° of Fahrenheit is equivalent to a degree of heat midway between that at which white of egg coagulates and white wax melts."—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

**CURE FOR THE DISTEMPER IN CATTLE.**—I cannot resist giving a receipt for the treatment of beasts that may take the prevalent distemper. It showed itself last winter in one of my yard stock, by its discharging abundant saliva from the mouth, with sore and inflamed tongue and gums no appetite, confined bowels, and very hot horns. I desired the bailiff to give him one half-pint of the spirit of turpentine, with one pint of linseed oil, repeating the oil in twenty-four hours, and again repeating it according to the state of the evacuations. At the end of twenty-four hours more, the bowels not having been well moved, I repeated both turpentine and oil. In two days the beast showed symptoms of amendment, and in three or four took to his food again, and did perfectly well. All the yard beasts and two of the fattening beasts have had it, and all have been treated in the same manner, with perfect success. Little beside oatmeal gruel was given.—*Quarterly Jour. of Agricul.*

**HOLLOW HORN.**—It is familiar to farmers that when an animal has been subject to this complaint, that upon the return of winter, the complaint will again frequently return. It may often be kept off in such cases, simply by wrapping the horn with woollen cloth or sheep-skin with the wool turned inwardly, and keeping it well bound on through the winter. As soon as the horn begins to become carious, it becomes internally sore, and it sometimes happens that all efforts to save an animal afflicted with this complaint, are ineffectual, merely for the want of wrapping the horns, and thereby imparting that warmth to the part intended to be healed, which all know is necessary for any wound or sore in winter, in order to heal it.—*Correspond. of Alb. Cult.*



## MODE OF PREPARING HAMS.

For the following recipe, I am indebted to the Hon. E. Whittlesey:

A common barrel will hold about 150 pounds of hams, and the recipe is for a barrel supposed to contain that weight.

We kill our own hogs, and the meat is cut up before it becomes cold; and then the hams are put on a table or shelf, on the skin, where they lie until morning to cool, but not freeze.

Permit me to suggest to you that if the skin becomes dry and hard, it is impossible to restore it to its soft flexible state; you have probably noticed this in the feet you have bought in the market. The hams should be taken in hand the day the hogs are killed. To one barrel, or to 150 lbs. of hams thus cooled the following compound is to be applied:

Four quarts of salt, two pounds of sugar, and one pound of saltpetre, pounded fine and rolled together until they are fine and fully mixed. Each ham is thoroughly rubbed with this compound over the entire surface, and as far round the bone as it can be reached. The rubbing should be hard and well applied. The hams are then packed in a barrel as tight as they can be placed, where they lie two weeks. At the expiration of two weeks, put six quarts of light wood ashes into a kettle, with three pails of water, (about ten gallons,) and boil them about two hours, and let them stand until morning to settle. At the same time make a brine of salt, strong enough to bear up an egg so as to expose the size of a quarter dollar. The proportion is nine gallons of this brine to one gallon of the ley. The hams must be thoroughly covered; if they rise any, place a weight on them. They remain in this preparation four weeks. Take them out, hang them up one day to drain, and then put them in the smoke-house, and smoke them with hickory wood, if possible. Hams are very frequently spoiled in making, by an unsavory smoke, and by heating. A smoke-house should not be light, to make the best hams; and they should never be so heated as to run or drop the fat.

We keep our hams in a dry, dark room in the second story, where a fly never enters. Some people put them down in ashes, salt, bran, or grain, and others encase them in cotton-bags and whitewash them. We prefer the dark room, as they are safe and clean.

FAIR VIEW, Prince George's Co. }  
Md. Nov. 12, 1840. }

Dear Sir: I received a letter, a few days ago, which I suppose was intended for me, directed "D. Bowie," as I have sold hams to the Messrs. Parker, of Washington, which they informed me had been much admired. In the first place, my hogs are abundantly fed with corn for six or eight weeks before they are killed, then killed and cut out in the usual way. To 1,000 lbs. of hams, three pecks of salt, three pounds of salt petre, two quarts of hickory ashes, two quarts of molasses, and two tea-cups of red-pepper; mix all well together on a salting table; rub the rind or skin off the ham well, and sprinkle with the balance; let it lie from five to six weeks, then hang up and smoke with green hickory wood for five or six weeks; a little sawdust also, if convenient. The red pepper prevents the skipper, I think. If the hogs are very large, I think more salt would be required. I generally put the large hams at the bottom of the tub.

With much respect, your ob't serv't,  
Valley Far. Wm. D. BOWIE.

From the Mass. Ploughman.

CAUSE OF ROT IN POTATOES.—Mr. Editor:—The following are a few facts which I have collected from observation and inquiry:

First, Potatoes in this vicinity have rotted in grounds both wet and dry; perhaps a little oftener in the latter.

Second. The rot has prevailed most in ground most highly dressed with barnyard manure, especially if placed in the hill. When potatoes were planted without any manure, they have rotted very little. Two pieces on similar ground (rather wet,) the one manured from the barn, the other with hair, lime, fleshings, &c. from the tannery, both applied in the hill—the first rotted badly, the other very little. Two pieces, the first dressed broadcast, and in the hill from the barn, the other broadcast with a compost of barn manure and swamp-muck and ashes, and clear manure, both on dry land, the first planted early, the latter late—the first rotted in the field, and

being dug in the hot week in September, rotted after being put in the cellar, while the latter, dug at odd jobs, from the middle of September to the middle of October, suffered very little; this piece had plaster put on at the time of planting and after the potatoes were up.

Third. The Chenangoes have rotted most, the old whites and yellows next—and of the kinds raised to any extent here, the reds have rotted least. In some instances, the tops have rotted near the surface of the ground, and come off when pulled, without drawing any earth or potatoes with them. Sometimes the rot causes the potato to become white and hard, a sort of dry rot. In others it is wet, changing the potato to a mass of putrid matter, giving out an extremely offensive odor. Sometimes the heart of the potato becomes decayed, leaving the outside fair: while others rot upon the outside first.

Fourth. It is a fact too, that stock and swine fed upon these potatoes partly decayed, have in some instances been evidently injured by them. Others having been fed liberally from the same have received no detriment.

These few statements, which I can substantiate at any time, I send you to use in any way that will best promote the objects we have in view, viz: detecting the cause, and finding a remedy for the disease—disease, I have inadvertently called it—perhaps I may be in error here: it is the very thing to be decided, and I would not arrogate so much to myself. It has been by many here, being a new thing under the sun to them, attributed to the extremely hot weather during the last week in September; but if that were the cause, why did not pieces on similar ground and under similar cultivation, suffer also? By others it has been ascribed to drought, but if this were the cause, why have some wet lands and wet places in certain pieces, rotted more than the dry lands near by? In this particular, nothing seems to be uniform—the rot prevailing sometimes in wet, at others, in dry soils. Light on the subject we earnestly seek.

Yours, with much respect,

S. F. PERLEY.

Naples, Me., Oct. 17th 1844.

## THE WHEEL PLOW.

Bladensburg, Md. Dec. 17, 1844.

Messrs. R. Sinclair, jr. & Co.

Gentlemen—Presuming that you would be pleased to know how your patent Wheel Plow, No. 2, is esteemed in this section of Prince George's county, I have the pleasure of informing you that I have disposed of several of them on trial, with the condition that if they did not prove to be what they were represented, they were to be returned. Not one of which has been returned: on the contrary they have in every instance given entire satisfaction, and the owners could not be induced to part with them, if others of the same kind could not be had.

One purchaser, Jos. H. Wilson, Esq. one of the neatest and most particular planters hereabouts, says of this plow:

"Sir: I have given Sinclair & Co's. patent Wheel Plow a fair trial, and consider it one of the most effective that I have ever used—much lighter of draught, and combining all the good qualities of all others that I have ever used."

Another gentleman, Thos. E. Berry, says he prefers the wheel Plow to all others he has ever tried, on account of the lightness of draught, and thoroughly turning the sod.

Mr. Marsham Waring put the wheel Plow in competition with two others of approved make, and gave it the decided preference, &c. &c.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. SCOTT.

KEEP YOUR PIGS WARM.—Pigs cannot be kept through our long, cold winter with advantage, unless they are warm, dry, and comfortable. If they are exposed to cold, wet, and filth they must inevitably consume a great deal of food just to keep them alive, and as they will not gain under such unfavorable circumstances, there is a loss of all the food they consume, unless we reckon the advantage of having a pound of live flesh in the spring for one in the fall, and this is by no means a profit worthy of much consideration, as the prices usually are in the market.

The same food that will barely winter a pig with poor management, will keep him in a thriving condition in a good warm shelter, and the difference in the two modes of management is a mere trifle, while the difference in the result is important. The same difference that there is in spring between a large sleek growing pig, and a poor,

stunted, wretched looking creature that is hardly fit for a foundation to build upon, as he will have become stationary as to growth, and some time will be required to get him started again in the progress of improvement.

Pigs should have a bed of straw or litter to sleep on that is not only warm but free from filth, and in such comfortable quarters they will spend much of their time in quiet and repose, and thrive well on a moderate portion of food, if it be well cooked and fed to them warm. Besides their usual food they should have condiments to keep them in a healthy state, such as charcoal, rotten wood, pure live earth, if they cannot conveniently root down to it, and now and then a small dose of brimstone and antimony.

If pigs are generally kept on cooked food, they should occasionally have a few raw potatoes and other roots, apples, &c., for a change. During winter their beds should be replenished whenever a deficiency occurs from a waste or other cause, as such materials soon out run and mingle with the dust. If pigs be confined to a pen, the manure should be removed, else a large accumulation will injure the health of the animals from the filth that constantly adhere to them. Though the pig is regarded as a dirty animal from his constantly running his nose into mire and dirt, yet he is very apt to seek dry quarters for a resting place, after the various manœuvres with his proboscis in search of food or condiment, and for the laudable purpose of healthy exercise.—*Boston Cultivator.*

Pumpkins.—Mr. L. Durand informs us that he raised the past season, eleven large cartloads of pumpkins, from about three acres of corn ground. The pumpkins were planted one seed in a place, about the first of June, in about every third hill of every third row of corn. The ground was well manured with long stable manure. The corn crop was good. Mr. Durand mentions that the little striped bug, (*Galerua vittata*, of Dr. Harris,) which is often so destructive to vines, has not been seen in his neighborhood, the past season. We are also informed that in some parts of Massachusetts, the same remarkable disappearance of that insect has been observed. The curculio has almost totally vanished from the eastern section of that State. No cause for their sudden exit is known. The periodical appearance and disappearance of insects, is sometimes strange and unaccountable. Mr. Durand also says he has not seen any of the large black pumpkin or squash bugs, (*Coreus trispis*.) the past season. We do not know that this insect has been generally less common this season than usual. Mr. Durand says he "never could see that these bugs eat either the stalk or vine." They certainly do eat both. When squashes or pumpkin are but just out of the ground, and have only two leaves, (seed leaves, as they are called,) the black or brown bug screens itself on the under side of the leaves, and feeds on the stalk near the ground. At this tender stage of the plant, the punctures of the insect soon destroy it. As Mr. D. suggests, the use of ground plaster, scattered on the leaves, is a good thing to keep off the bugs.—*Albany Cultivator.*

HOVEN CATTLE.—One of the most singular cases of hoove that we have on record, is contained in one of the French periodicals. A cow that had been turned into the pasture in perfect health, was found in the course of the morning, labouring under great excitation, making frequent efforts to vomit, and then galloping over the field with her mouth half open, and the saliva running from it as if she were mad. The eyes were haggard and fixed, and starting from their orbits, and the nostrils were unusually dilated. When she stood still her back was bowed, but presently she would stretch herself out and bound away over the field. Her paunch began speedily to swell, and she moaned dreadfully and could not be still for a moment.

The practitioner not having a trocar, punctured the rumen with a bistoury. A great quantity of gas rushed violently out; the enlargement of the abdomen subsided, and she appeared to be entirely at her ease; but presently the efforts to vomit recommenced, and the aperture into the paunch being accidentally closed, she began rapidly to swell again. The practitioner now suspected that the cause of all this mischief was concealed somewhere in the gullet, or the entrance into the first stomach. He carefully examined along the whole extent of gullet in the neck, but could not detect any obstruction. He then opened the mouth and raised the head, in order to introduce a flexible osier rod into the gullet, when the animal again making a sudden and more violent effort to vomit, he saw the



tail of a snake in the posterior part of the mouth. He seized it immediately with his right hand, and steadying himself by laying firm hold of the horn with his left hand he drew it out; it was dead, and measured three feet eleven inches in length. There was no appearance of bite, or wound upon it, but it was covered with a greenish spume. The efforts to vomit immediately ceased, the hoove disappeared, and the cow began to ruminate, and steadily regained her appetite and spirits.—*Youatt on Cattle.*

**REMEDY FOR ROT IN POTATOES.**—A friend calling upon us a few days since, in the course of conversation, gave us the following account of his method of saving his potatoes from the rot. During the last two years I have examined numerous potato fields, and invariably found the vines early in the season completely covered with a species of flea; at a late period, the tops of the same vines appeared brown prematurely. On cutting them open, I discovered a small insect, having numerous legs, and I think they sucked the sap which should have gone to the nourishment of the tubers, and the rot consequently ensued. In the year 1843, I planted a field of several acres in drills, harrowed the ground level, and top dressed it with lime and charcoal dust. The yield was 432 bushels per acre: at the same time the potatoes throughout the neighborhood were decayed. This year I planted the same seed in the following manner: The ground was thrown into drills and manured heavily; the potatoes were cut into sets of single eyes fourteen days before required for planting, and covered with plaster and lime; they were then placed in the drill, 9 inches apart, and each alternate three rows covered with different substances, such as lime, sulphate of ammonia, silicate of potash, &c. When dug, they were all sound except a few rows on which nothing had been used but the manure, and these were decayed. The only reason I can give why my potatoes have escaped the rot is, that the above substances used in dressing them were offensive to the insect.—*American Agricult.*

#### REAPING MACHINES FOR 100 DOLLARS.

Suited to ground cultivated in corn lands as well as fallow. This is my latest improvement. Every objectionable trait in my former machines have been removed in the construction of the present one. It is warranted to cut as much in a day, and with far greater ease to both horses and men, than any I made previous to 1841. I have delayed to announce this until I had ascertained the facts from those who used them in the last harvest. For the satisfaction of the doubtful, I refer to Wm. Butler and Jacob Steley, of Shepherdstown, Va. My large Machines with forward wheels, are made as usual at 170 dollars.

Machines of medium size, will be made to order at 140 dollars. Corn Shellers and Huskers, at \$35, Corn and Cob Crushers, improved at \$25 and \$35. **OBED HUSSEY.**  
Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1844. no 20

#### GUANO—Farmers, Now's your time.

The subscriber has received 80 sacks of GUANO, which he will sell at \$3 1/2 a hundred if immediately applied for.

**D. B. DICKINSON,**  
Corner of Bond and Lombard sts. or,  
**LEWIS GROSS, Jr.**  
No. 85 Smith's wharf.

July 24

#### BEMENT'S AMERICAN HOTEL, No. 100 State Street, Albany.

Is now open for the reception of company, having undergone a thorough repair and complete renovation from the cellar to the attic. It has been newly furnished throughout, and in quality of beds, cleanliness, and airy rooms, will now compare with any other establishment in the city.

In location, this House has many advantages, being situated in the centre, and on one of the most beautiful streets in the city; within a few moments' walk of the Eastern and Western Railroad Depots and the landing of the Steamboats; about midway between the Capitol, Public Offices, and the Banks, Post Office, and the business parts of the city, renders it very convenient for the man of business, as well as gentlemen of leisure.

The subscriber places much reliance on the countenance and support of the Agriculturists throughout the Union, who may visit the city, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to render their stay agreeable, should they favor him with their company.

Three Hills Farm will be carried on as usual, under my own superintendence, by a careful manager, and the breeding and rearing improved stock will be continued as heretofore.

Albany, July, 1844.

**C. N. BEMENT.**

#### GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.

**P. S. CHAPPELL, or,  
WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.**

#### POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to  
**D. K. MINOH, Agent.**

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

**SAML. SANDS,**  
office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.  
je 19

#### HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by **J. S. EASTMAN**, Pratt street, near Charles, Welf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years); Grain and Grass Scythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses; Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of **PLOUGHS**, of all sizes, and other farming implements. May 2

#### CLAIRMONT NURSERY,

##### NEAR BALTIMORE.

AS the time is at hand for transplanting TREES, the subscribers hereby inform their friends and the public that they have on hand a good assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c. Also a large addition of the new and finest ROSES, together with Tulips, Crocus and Peonies, very fine of different colors, Asparagus Roots one to two years old, all of which they offer on reasonable terms. Catalogues furnished gratis by applying to the subscribers, or **R. Sinclair Jr. & Co.** 62 Light street, Baltimore.  
oc 30 2aw12t

**SINCLAIR & CORSE.**

#### WHITE TURKIES.

I have for sale, two or three pairs of the pure White Turkeys, which will be sold low if immediately applied for. Also, several kinds of Fancy Fowls.

#### GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that **A. G. MOTT**, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them  
je 19

#### BERKSHIRE BOAR.

A fine Berkshire Boar, 12 months old, of pure stock, for Sale—Price \$10—He is a very fine animal. Also some half-bred Berkshire Pigs—Apply at this office.

#### GALT'S PATENT CHURN.



Galt's Churn possesses all the advantages of the common barrel churn, and constructed so that the drum can be divided, allowing it to be thoroughly cleansed

**FOR SALE BY R. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.**

#### TURNIP SEED, &c.

Just received from our Seed Gardens 1000 pounds red top and white flat **TURNIP SEED**, raised from picked roots, of the finest shape and quality, and the same that has given such general satisfaction the last 20 years.

500 lbs **RUTA BAGA SEED**, raised as above  
1800 " do do imported last Spring the best varieties of English and French Turnips

Price of Domestic Seed \$1 per pound  
do Imported do 75cts. do

Also—**CABBAGE SEEDS** of finest imported; Early Sorts, 1 lat Dutch, Drum Head and Sugar Loaf Savoy CABBAGE, German Sprouts, yellow and other Radish Seed for late sowing, Half Long, Long Green and Cluster Cucumber Seed, Endive, Lettuce, &c. &c.  
je 24

**ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.** 62 Light st.

**SINCLAIR, JR. & CO'S. PATENT CORN MILL,**

AND  
**SINCLAIR, JR. & CO'S. CORN & COB CRUSHER.**

For cuts, description and prices of these invaluable articles, see *American Farmer* of 18th inst. For sale by

de 25 **R. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.** Light st.

#### BALTIMORE MARKET, Dec. 24.

Beef, Balt. mess, 8a	Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13
Do. do. No. 1, 7a	Do. do. 2, 7a11
Do. prime, 5a	Do. do. 3, 5a7
Pork, mess, 9	Do. Western 2, 6a
Do. No. 1, 8 1/2	Do. do. 3, 5a6
Do. prime, 8	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6 1/2a7
Do. cargo, a	Do. do. 2, none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb 6a7 1/2	Do. Western, 1, a67
Do. middlings, 4 1/2a5	Do. do. 2, 5a5 1/2
Do. shoulders, 4 1/2a5	Do. do. bls 1, 6a6 1/2
Do. ass't'd, West. 4 1/2	Cheese, casks, 6
Do. hams, 5a7	Do. boxes, 5a8 1/2
Do. middlings, a5	Do. extra, 12a15
Do. shoulders, 3 1/2a4	

<b>COTTON</b> —	Tennessee, lb.
Virginia, 9a10	Alabama, 11a12
Upland, 6 1/2	Florida, 10a12
Louisiana, 11 1/2	Mississippi
North Carolina, 10a11	

<b>LUMBER</b> —	Georgia Flooring 12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10
S. Carolina do 10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10	and fine 8a14
White Pine, pann' 125a27	Shingles, W.P. 2a9	Ohio tobacco
Common, 20a22	Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00	is also dull—
Select Cullings, 14a16	Laths, sawed, 1.25a 1.75	We continue
Common do 8a10	Laths, split, 50a 1.00	former rates,

<b>MOLASSES</b> —	Havana, 1st qt. gl 30a31	New Orleans 31a
Porto Rico, 29 1/2a	Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28	50; good 5a6;
English Island, 29 1/2a	Sugar House, 28a36	fine red & wra-

<b>SOAPS</b> —	Baltimore white, 12a14	North'n, br'n & yel. 3 1/2a4 1/2
brown & yell'w 4 1/2a5 1/2		

<b>TOBACCO</b> —	Common 2 a 3 1/2	Yellow, 8 a10
Brown and red, 4 a 5	Fine yellow, 12a14	
Ground leaf, 6 a 7	Virginia, 4 a 9	
Fine red 6 1/2a 8	Rappahannock, 3 a	
wrappery, suitable 8a13	Kentucky, 13 a11	
for segars, 7a10	St. Domingo, 15 a38	
Yellow and red, 7a10	Cuba, 15 a38	

**PLASTER PARIS**—

Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a [Ground per bbl. 1.12a

**SUGARS**—

Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00
Do. brown a7.50	Brazil, white, a
Porto Rico, 5.50a6.40	Do. brown, a
New Orleans, 5.55a	Lump, lb. c.

**FLOUR**—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl 4.12.
Do. City Mills, 4.25.
Do. Susquehanna, 4.25.

Rye, first 3.75a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.25
Do. per hhd. 11.75

**GRAIN**—

Wheat, white, p bu 95a100	Peas, black eye, 50a55
" best Va red 89a	Clover seed, store 4.06a
" ord. to pri. Md 77a87	Timothy do 2a2.25
Corn, white, 38a	Flaxseed, rough st. 1.18
" yellow Md. 39a40	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25
Rye, Md. 67a	Ship Stuff, bus. 20a
Oats, Md. 25a26	Brown Stuff, 15a
Beans, 101	Shorts, bushel, 10a

**FEATHERS**—per lb.

Havana, 7 a 8	Java, lb. 10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay, 5 1/2a6 1/2	Rio, 6 1/2a7 1/2
St. Domingo, 5 1/2a 6	Triage, 3 1/2a 4 1/2

**CANDLES**—

Mould, common, a10	Sperm, 30a31
Do. choice brands, 10 1/2	Wax, 60a65
Dipped, a 9	

**COFFEE**—

Java, lb. 10 a12
per ct. off for cash. A sale
also of a mixt lot comprising
washed & unwashed native
at 27a29c.

**There were 750 head of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the scale on Monday, of which 140 were driven North, and 550 sold to packers and butchers. The prices paid ranged from \$1 50 to 2 75 per 100lbs on the hoof, equal to \$3a5 25 net.**

**Live Hogs are scarce and selling at \$4a4 12 per 100lbs. Killed Hogs are worth 3 87a4 26 according to size and quality.**

**There is nothing doing in Howard st. Flour; last sales of good mixed brands from store were at \$4 12, at which it can now be had; the receipt price by cars \$4. 1500 bbls City Mills sold on Saturday at \$4 25.**

**There is very little Wheat at market; the few small lots offered were taken at the rates of last week, viz. 88a93 cents for good to strictly prime reds, and 75a87c for inferior to good.**

**The market for barrel meats remains quiet; we quote as before.**

**STOCKS, &c.**—Nearly every description of Stock security has tumbled the past week, and the tendency downward is not arrested—A comparison with the rates which prevailed a few months since, will show a most material decline—Among capitalists money is not wanting, but there is an indifference to investment at the moment which has a pernicious influence on prices. State loans are heavy; 6 per cts. 72 1/2 off'd, 73 1/2 asked—All bank stocks quoted at reduced prices.

**Certificates of interest for '42 sell at 62; of '43 at 84; of '44 at 75 a77—American.**

**FOREIGN**—By the Acadia steamer just arrived, we learn that trade and commerce in England were in a more healthy condition than for a long time before—The manufacturers had full employment, and orders for goods were accumulating on their hands; cotton had however declined 1-8d per lb.

**There was a prospect of a good demand for American Provisions, especially Beef of good brands.**

**LONDON, Dec. 3**—Guano—Arrivals of African very heavy the past week—Prices further declined—Parcels offering at 15 10a per ton, and for arrival 15 5s—Large arrivals also of Peruvian, quoted 110, but nothing doing.



## DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

He is of the best breed, very gentle, 4 to 5 years old. The owner having another for his own service, has no use for him, and he will be sold a bargain. Apply at this office. de 18

## DISSOLUTION.

The undersigned have sold out their entire interest in the "Bommer Manure Method" to Mr. George Bommer, of New York; in consequence of which the partnership heretofore existing between us was dissolved on the 6th ultimo by mutual consent.

Our agents are requested to make up their accounts to the 6th of November, and forward them to Thos. M. Abbott, Baltimore, who is solely authorized to settle.

For any transactions after that date they will account to Mr. Bommer.

TH. M. ABBETT,  
CHARLES BAER,  
JOHN GOULIART.

Baltimore, Dec. 14, 1844.

N. B. Charles Baer is the General Agent for Mr. Bommer in Georgia, and John Gouliart his General Agent for the State of Maryland. de 18

## THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " " "	15
" 300 " " "	18
" 400 " " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

## 1000 APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

Just received from Samuel Grey's Nursery in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1000 young thrifty Apple Trees, of assorted and choice varieties, which will be sold very cheap.

Immediate application is necessary, as now is the time for planting them. J. S. EASTMAN. de 4

Pratt Street.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming Implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonials to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast shares, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only; Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-shares and coulter ploughs and superior side-ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burrstone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Thrashing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelard's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of other implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. All the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1

FOR SALE—4 full bred DURHAM BULL CALVES, from one to three months old—sired by an imported bull Magnum Bonum—who took the premium at the two last cattle shows. Enquire of June 5

SAMUEL SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

Corn Mills, price \$40	most approved)	8 to 12
Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and Cob Crushers,	Subsoil Ploughs,	8 to 12
Baldwin's do.	Other kinds, embracing about 25 sorts, and suited to every variety of soil,	2.50 to 13
Goldborough's Corn Shelling & Shucking Machine,	Corn & Tobacco Cultivat.	5 to 6
Hand do. assorted,	Harrows,	6 to 16
Vegetable Cutters,	Grain Cradles & Scythes,	4 to 5
Thrashing Machines,	Plough and Machine Cast-Horse Powers,	75 to 100
Cylindrical Straw Cutt.	Fanning Mills,	25 to 30
Do. extra large,	Horse Hay Rakes,	11
Common Straw Cutters,	Grindstones, on friction rollers,	13
Botts & Green's do.	Lime Spreaders,	30

Pieces and Dolphin self-sharpening Plows, (new & Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also

GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort.

GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS

GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS

The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co.

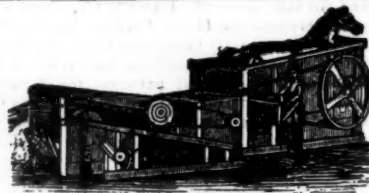
## GUANO.

The Agent for the sale of the genuine Peruvian Guano, in the U. S., offers the same for sale at prices stated in his advertisement in quantities of ONE TON AND UPWARDS—Farmers and others wanting LESS than a ton, can be supplied by the subscriber at \$34 per 100 lbs. deliverable at the warehouse, in any quantity, or shipped on board any vessel in the port, drayage added. Samples can be examined at our office. This may be depended upon as the genuine article.

Those wishing to procure the African Guano, can be supplied at the lowest market price. Address

SAMUEL SANDS,

at the office of the American Farmer.



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail-way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN, Jr. jy 17

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery, to Dr. Woodside, at the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, of a fine DURHAM HEIFER, between two and three years old, of fine size and in good condition. This heifer was brought from Philadelphia on the steamboat, and escaped, it is supposed, from the boat after her arrival in Baltimore, on Saturday, the 19th of October last. Her color is principally white, but with spots of roan interspersed over the body, and a strawberry roan head and neck. She is very gentle, and had on, when lost, a leather halter, fastened together with iron rivets; and likewise a piece of new grass rope tied round the neck. no 20 t

CHARLES B. CALVERT.

## FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N. York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, HORSE RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,

S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore E & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. fe 28

## PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactured by Mc Causland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6, 44

RANDALL & CO.

## JAMES MURRAY'S

## PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthum, jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber.

JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

## MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. Seedmen, No. 60 Light st.

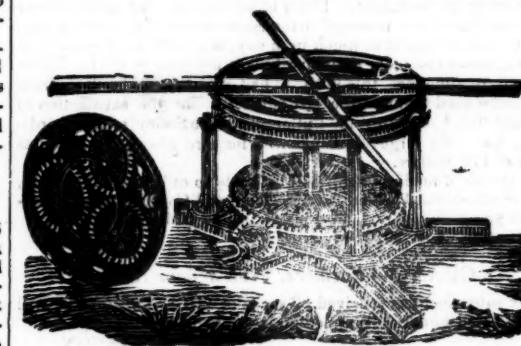
## CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

## MURRAY'S CORN &amp; COB CRUSHERS &amp; GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell. fe 14

WM. MURRAY.



## MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at his establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

## NEALE &amp; LUCKETT, No. 3, Light street wharf,

Have received from a gentleman in Maryland, a supply of FLY PROOF WHEAT for Seed, which they offer for sale at \$14 per bushel. This is a very superior wheat, weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, yielding largely upon lands of tolerably quality, safe from the ravages of the fly, and making a rich and very nice flour. It is of German origin, and a different species from the Mediterranean wheat, which it is believed does not yield good flour. Persons wishing to supply themselves with seed, are desired to call and examine the sample now on hand. A few hundred bushels more can be obtained from the same source, if early application be made. Aug 28